

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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NOTICE.

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They got a white man into the penitentiary

in Georgia, and now since his

release upon a pardon he has won a

suit for \$2,500 damages against the

lessees of the convict labor for cruelty

and overwork. This brings the out-

rageous conditions of the Georgia con-

finement camps to public notice, and Gov.

Hoke Smith announces that he pro-

poses to probe the penitentiary adminis-

tration to the bottom. This has long

been a gross scandal, known to every-

one in the State, but no one had the

disposition or the courage to tackle the

powerful ring that was growing wealthy

out of the convict labor. In the course

of the trial the State officers were com-

pelled to testify that in addition to the

salaries they received from the State

they were paid liberally by the lessees

of convict labor.

Some of the Missourians are making

an outcry because there has yet been

no statue raised to the memory of the

late Senator G. G. Vest, who represented

Missouri in the United States Senate for

24 years. Mr. Vest was a pleasant gen-

tleman of fair ability, but what he ever

did to merit a statue to him is not easily

understood by those outside of his im-

mediate following. He was a respect-

able Senator, but his name is not asso-

ciated with any great principle or idea,

and his career in the Senate shed no

particular luster upon Missouri. When

the war began he was a young Kentucky

lawyer, who had gone to Missouri to

grow up with the country. He was an

ardent Secessionist, and drifted into the

camp of that remarkable body of men

known as Price's army. He does not

seem to have had any marked military

inclinations, however, and when it was

decided to have Missouri represented in

the Confederate Congress Vest was

elected by his comrades in camp to the

Confederate House of Representatives,

where he served two years and was

then transferred to the Senate. His

career in the Confederate Senate was

as uneventful as that in the United

States Senate.

THE WIRZ MONUMENT.

We have to recognize some gleams of

better sense in the South, and several

of the papers are deploring the action

of the Georgia Daughters of the Con-

federacy in reviving the old and bitter

sores, the result of which cannot but

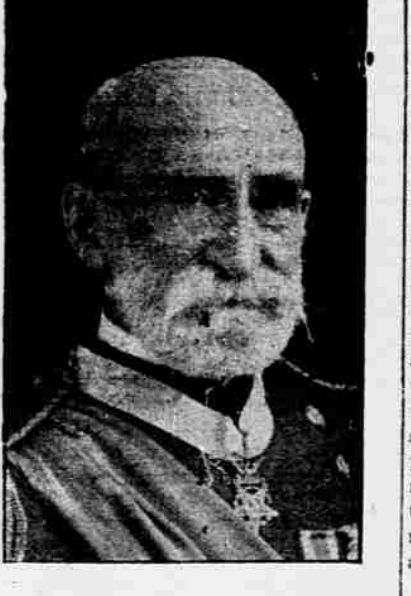
be of the greatest injury to the South.

The News Leader, of Richmond, says

that the Wirz monument, together with

DEATH OF GEN. SAXTON.

A prominent actor in the great events of the war has passed away in the death of Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton, who died suddenly at his home in Washington, Sunday, Feb. 23. He was born in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 13, 1824, and came of a family of soldiers. He graduated from the Military Academy in 1849, receiving a commission in the artillery. He was engaged for some years in surveying for the Pacific railroads across the Rocky Mountains, and was then appointed instructor at West Point. At that time Maj. William J.



BRIG.-GEN. RUFUS SAXTON.

Hardee was Commandant, and his associate instructors were Lieuts. Dodge, Williams, McCook and Fry. He was next sent to duty at St. Louis, and was one of the few officers upon whom Gen. Lyon relied in his efforts to save the arsenal and city of St. Louis from the Secessionists. The other officers at the arsenal were mostly disloyal, and Lyon particularly feared Maj. Hagner, of the Ordnance Department, who commanded the great arsenal itself. Things came to such a pass that Lyon, Saxton and Lothrop entered into an agreement to shoot Hagner before they would allow him to hand the arsenal over to the Secessionists. Fortunately this contingency did not occur, and when Lyon moved out to the capture of Camp Jackson Saxton commanded a detachment of artillery, which went into battery on the hills commanding the camp and furnished strong reasons for immediate capitulation. He next went on Gen. Lyon's staff as Chief Quartermaster in the brilliant campaign which ended with the battle of Wilson's Creek. He was then transferred to the staff of Gen. McClellan for the West Virginia campaign, and when the first successful descent was made upon the Secessionist fortifications on the South Atlantic coast he accompanied the expedition as Chief Quartermaster. He remained in the Department of the South, and was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers April 15, 1862, when he was recalled and put in command of the defenses of Harper's Ferry, a service of which he was very proud, as he was successful in felling Stonewall Jackson's raid upon that gateway and stopping him from crossing the Potomac. For this he received the personal thanks of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. He was next sent back to the South as Military Governor of the Department of the South, and did a great work in caring for the slaves who fell into our hands by reason of military operations. He built villages for them, organized them as laborers and began forming regiments of the young and able-bodied. He was too premature for the policy of the Government in this, and had to stop, but some of his regiments continued and did good service in the war. Later the Government adopted his plan, and he was instructed to organize as many colored regiments as he could. He gave such satisfaction in this duty that he was kept at it during the rest of the war, being in the meantime in command of the district of Beaufort, S. C., and Commissioner of Military Reservations. He was brevetted a Major-General of Volunteers, and at the close of the war made Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. He received brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866, and became Chief Quartermaster on the Northern frontier. He rose to the rank of Colonel, and was retired Oct. 19, 1888. Gen. Saxton was a gentle, genial, companionable man, but underneath these qualities was a strong will, a wide comprehension of his duties as an officer and a soldier, and an earnest loyalty to the country and its flag. There were four Saxton brothers in the army—the General, Maj. S. W. Saxton, who was on his staff during the entire war and is now in the Government employ in Washington; George H. Saxton, who is now Postmaster at Lansing and served thru the war in a Michigan regiment; Capt. M. W. Saxton, who served in the 1st S. C. and afterwards in the 128th U. S. C. T., and died in Washington last December.

SCRAPPLE AGAIN.

We only wish that all the goods which

the Grocery World represents were as

fresh as the editor is. He reproduces

our editorial on scrapple and says:

"The National Tribune, of Wash-

ington, D. C., whose crafty cupidity in at-

tempting to induce some Pennsylvanian

to send its editor a pound of scrapple

editorial on scrapple for nothing, the Gro-

cery World had recent occasion to expose

and rebuke, is not dismayed. In its

last issue it reiterates its complete ig-

norance of this delectable Pennsylvania

dish. Possibly it may not have been

in wartime—the writer wasn't born

then and doesn't know. But the war-

times are over, dearest beloved brother,

Can't you possibly bring yourself for-

ward to the present? Why, this is a

veritable age of scrapple!"

The editor of the Grocery World has

the illogicality of a woman or a very

young man. If his scrapple habit has

been as extensive and pervasive as he

represents it must have been formed at

least as far back as wartime, and there

would have been some manifestation of

it then. If it is as delicious as he

represents, the Pennsylvania boys would certainly have had some of it sent them as a pleasing variant of our steady diet of hardtack and ventral parts of the hog. Were it not for the fact that a manufacturer has built up a great trade with Pennsylvanians who left the State years ago we should assume that scrapple was like Quaker Oats, Force and other dyspepsia-creating breakfast foods, the demand for which has been built up by cunning advertisers, whose greed for gold makes them reckless as to the awful result of making this land ridden by dyspepsia and cursed with biliousness.

GIVE THE OLD MEN A CHANCE.

A lamentable thing is happening here

in Washington, and it has its counter-

part in every place of public employ-

ment in the United States. A lot of

young men are crowding into the Civil

Service who are consumed with a nat-

ural desire for advancement in position

and an increase in salary. This is a

laudable ambition if it is prosecuted in

a sensible and proper manner. Un-

fortunately, however, every young man

comes into the service with a consum-

ing belief that the public business has

not been managed in a proper manner,

and that it is his duty to change every-

thing and bring it to what he thinks is

up-to-date. This is another creditable

spirit if properly exhibited, and leads to

progress, but unfortunately the young

men do not stop to carefully study what

their predecessors have done and the

merits of existing methods before they

attempt reforms.

The method of doing business in the

public offices has been carefully and

studiously elaborated for more than a

century of hard work by men quite as

earnest, as public-spirited and as able

as the youths who are now coming upon

the stage. There are thousands of

things which have been rectified and

guarded against thru rules and methods

deduced from experience. Of these the

youths are ignorant, and know next to

nothing, and are indisposed to learn. The

natural result is that when they enter

an office they find it a jumble, and

without stopping to think that the remedy

may be worse than the disease, and the

difficulty encountered may be far less

serious than other difficulties which it

prevents.

The result of these rash and uncon-

sidered changes of methods has been

very serious, and the public business is

in a more unsatisfactory state than for

years. In every Department the new

methods have unsettled the course of

procedure, and brought about entangle-

ments which are greatly to the pre-

judice of the proper conduct of the

Government's great business. The younger

clerks are making mistakes and getting

into pitfalls from which it requires ex-

tra labor on the part of the older ones

to extricate them.

A feature of flagrant evil and injus-

tice is the general disposition on the

part of the younger clerks to think that

the older ones are old-fogish and slow,

with a general movement to rid the

offices of the embarrassment of their

presence. This is not only unjust to

faithful clerks and the employees of long

service, but it is exceedingly detrimen-

tal to the public service. The older clerk

of ripe experience will dispose accu-

rately and finally of a dozen pieces of

business without the least friction or un-

certainty, while a younger clerk is

spending his time running about the

corridors asking questions and getting

misleading impressions in the disposal

of a single case.

While the Civil Service has been put-

ting into the Departments some very

excellent material, yet the high school

education which they have received and

which enables them to pass the Civil

Service examinations is only the begin-

ning of their education and not, as they

think, the end.

After getting into the Departments

they have quite as much to learn as they had to acquire to pass the examina-

tions. It is this instruction that they

are too impatient to receive. They feel

that they know it all from the first, and

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